



O. PALMER,

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

Publisher and Proprietor.

VOLUME XXII.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1900.

NUMBER 37.

JOHN SHERMAN DEAD

Born May 10, 1823.—JOHN SHERMAN.—Died Oct. 22, 1900.

VETERAN STATESMAN PASSES AWAY IN WASHINGTON.

Was Seventy-eight Years of Age, and for Forty-two of These Years He Served the Public in a Great Many High Places.

John Sherman, former Representative in the House, for a long term a member of the Senate and twice holding cabinet positions, died at his residence in Washington Monday morning, in the 78th year of his age. His death had been expected for some days and loving friends gave him their unremitting care and attention to the end. The immediate cause of death was described as brad exhaustion, incident to extreme weakness due to old age and to several attacks of sickness from which he had suffered for the last year and a half.

Mr. Sherman had not been in robust health for considerably over a year. In March, 1899, while on a pleasure trip to the French and Spanish West Indies in company with a relative, Frank Viborg, he suffered a severe attack of pneumonia which almost proved fatal. The ship on which they were traveling touched at Santiago, from which place reports came to the United States that the well-known statesman had succumbed to the disease. He rallied, however, and the family accepted the offer of the United States government to bring him back to the United States on the cruiser Chicago, then in the vicinity of Santiago, and he was safely landed at Fort Monroe and brought to his home in Washington. Here he gained strength and was strong enough by summer time to visit his home in Ohio.

His remarkable vitality brought him through a relapse, which he suffered during the heated term, and by autumn he had again regained much of his strength and seemed to be in good spirits. He passed last winter at his home in Washington, enjoying fairly good health. The family went early in the summer to the old homeestead at Mansfield, Ohio. They were there but a short time when Mrs. Sherman, whose health had been very frail, died. This was a severe blow to the secretary, from which he never fully recovered. He remained at Mansfield until the middle of September, when he returned to Washington. He was much broken in health and spirits, but for a time he was able to move about in the open air and to take short rides around the city. For the last three weeks or more, however, he had been confined to his bed.

AS STATESMAN AND POLITICIAN.

Twice in the Cabinet and Three Times Mentioned for President.

John Sherman was born in Lancaster, Ohio, May 10, 1823. When he was 6 years old his father died, leaving a widow and eleven children, with only the home and an income of \$400 a year for support. The family was broken up, and most of the children went to live with relatives and friends. John remained with his mother. He went to school for a year or two, and in 1831 his father's cousin, John Sherman, a merchant of Mount Vernon, took him to his home and offered to prepare the boy for Kenyon College. He stayed there for four years, but at the end of that time gave up his school and began work as a roofer in the improvements then being made by the State in the Muskingum river.

In 1840 he went to Mansfield, where he made his home the remainder of his life, and began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar on his twenty-first birthday, and soon made a success. In 1848 he married Margaret Stewart. Mr. Sherman cast his first vote in 1840 in the election of President Taylor.

In 1848 he was a delegate to the Whig convention in Philadelphia, which nominated President Taylor. Sherman was nominated and elected one of the secretaries, and took the stump. The fight over slavery had just been made an issue, and this Sherman was nominated and elected to Congress. In 1855 he presided over the first Republican convention ever held in the State of Ohio.

Mr. Sherman made his first speech in Congress in 1856, and from that time on took a prominent part in the affairs of the House. His first financial speech was made in 1858. In 1858 he was re-elected, and again in 1860, and had every prospect of being elected Speaker, but resigned to go to the Senate in 1861 in place of Salmon P. Chase, who resigned to fill a place in Lincoln's cabinet. When the war came on Mr. Sherman went to Ohio to encourage enlistments, and for a time served as a volunteer without pay on the staff of Gen. Patterson.

The congressional problems of the next four years were banking and currency questions, and in the debates on these Mr. Sherman took a prominent part. During the stormy period of the reconstruction he acted as peacemaker between President Johnson and the Senate, but after the veto of the civil rights bill and other reconstruction measures he acted heartily with the majority of his party.

Mr. Sherman's greatest financial achievements were in connection with the resumption of specie payments in 1873. After a long fight he secured the passage of a bill providing for the resumption of specie payments on Jan. 1, 1879. As Secretary of the Treasury in the cabinet of President Hayes, Mr. Sherman was able to see the bill become a fact.

Mr. Sherman returned to the Senate at the end of his service as Secretary of the Treasury, and remained an active member of that body until he was called to fill the position of Secretary of State, the most important position in President McKinley's cabinet. This he resigned in April, 1893, on account of age and ill health, and since that time had taken little part in public affairs.

Secretary Sherman's death, occurred in the handsome home on K street, which he had erected eight years ago. The secretary was a large holder of real estate in Washington, having invested extensively in that line from time to time. Conservative estimates of his wealth place it at a round million dollars, most of which is believed to consist of Washington real estate. Other investments consist of securities and it is stated that the old family home at Mansfield, Ohio, remained in his possession, notwithstanding reports that he had disposed of it prior to his return to Washington.

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CABINET SHIES AT WEYLER.

Spanish Officials Resist as a Result of His Promotion.

Owing to the appointment of Gen. Weyler as captain general of Madrid Simon Dato, minister of the interior, and Soto Gasset, minister of agriculture and public works, resigned, whereupon the entire cabinet tendered their resignations. The Queen Regent summoned Gen. Azcarraga, former minister of war, to form a new ministry.

The new war minister, Gen. Linare, appointed Gen. Weyler without consulting

COMMERCIAL

LAND

FINANCIAL

New York—Although rates for money have shown little change this week, the tone of the market has been somewhat easier and fears of a stringency seem to have died out. The indications are that the height of the demand for currency for crop-moving purposes has been passed, and with gold flowing to New York in large volume from both the Klondike and Europe, the outlook appears favorable for another period of easy money before long. There has been some disturbance of loans on account of the rise in rates, but it has been less than in former years, and the effect on the situation as a whole has been inconsequential. The stock market has shown a more confident feeling. Trading throughout the week has been active and there has been an important change in sentiment. Out-siders appear to the once more coming into the market. There have been no new developments in the trade-situation. Reports indicate that a good volume of business is moving, although it appears to be mostly for immediate delivery, and therefore of a hand-to-mouth character.

Chicago—Most of the commodities specifying deals in the Board-of Trade show declines since last week. Oil was an exception. Friday's closing price being a trifle higher, it was not included in the general statement, that article being governed by exceptional circumstances that have no connection with the grain market. The latter ruled extremely strong, chiefly because of much of this season's production having suffered serious deterioration in quality from the heavy rain that prevailed in the Northwest after the grain was out, thus diminishing the supply of the speculative grade. Decline in price of wheat was not due to any marked change in the general market surroundings but to the gradual working out of previously existing conditions. Stocks in commercial hands kept increasing, and the rate of farmers' deliveries was not promising for any immediate acceleration of that discouragement to bull speculation.

Weather was favorable to an early movement of new corn, which is already being used largely for feeding in the territories of its growth. Speculation had already been driven out of the deliveries of corn for next and next month by the knowledge of a concentration in a few hands of the available contract grade, and the impossibility of much of the new crop being in condition to fill contracts two large meetings at Centralia, Ill., in behalf of the Democratic ticket.

Congressmen Hopkins and Warner and Judge Bartlett Trip addressed a large Republican meeting at Clinton, Ill. The New York Tribune's estimate that \$75,000 will be spent on phabs to be worn in the New York social money parade. Senator Hanna has denied a statement that he had offered \$100,000 to Charles A. Towne, to join the Republican party. The National Civil Service Reform League declined to accept Carl Schurz's resignation as president.

William L. Taylor, Attorney General of Indiana, addressed J. 300 railroad and factory men at Wabash, Ind.

Republican campaign managers claim McKinley's plurality in Illinois will be 75,000 outside of Cook County.

C. A. Towne of Minnesota addressed

Revision of Chicago's registration gives 402,833 votes.

Mr. Bryan made sixteen speeches in Illinois, ending at Joliet.

Bryan made seven speeches in Maryland, ending at Baltimore.

Ten men were arrested in New York City for illegal registration.

Senator Spooner of Wisconsin has been campaigning in Kentucky.

Senator Spooner of Wisconsin made his first speech of the campaign at Waterloo, Wis.

Legislators in Kentucky failed to agree on a bill to fill a vacancy in State Election Board.

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Postmaster General Charles Emory was the chief orator at a mass meeting of Yale students in New Haven.

John Wanamaker, former Postmaster General, made his first political address in two years at a meeting in Philadelphia.

Col. Alfred Moore Waddell, candidate to succeed Marion Butler of North Carolina in the United States Senate, has withdrawn from the race.

President William D. Foye of Maine in a Republican meeting at Camden, N. J., warned Republicans that overconfidence might result in the election of Bryan.

Speaker Henderson of the House headed a big Yates parade at Springfield, Ill., and afterwards addressed a big meeting in Representative Hall at the Capitol.

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The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

HANGS TO A BRIDGE.

A MUSCULAR HUSBAND SAVES HIS WIFE AND HIMSELF.

Hold Women in Suspension White Long Freight Train Passes Over Them—Almost a Fatality—End of Coal Strike Improves Business.

Mr. and Mrs. White of Blairville, Pa., had a narrow escape from death on the rails. They had been visiting in Homestead. They missed their train and started to walk to Blairville. They had to cross the high and long bridge across the Kismis river. When half way over they were overtaken by a freight train. Mr. White dropped down between the ties and held his wife suspended in the air, fifty feet from the water below, while the long train passed over them. Then, with great difficulty, he lifted her to the bridge again. His coat was caught by the train and was torn so close was he to the trucks.

NEBRASKA MOB IS OUTWITTED.

Attempt to Lynch the Slayer of Rulo's Town Marshal Falls.

Town Marshal Wake of Rulo, Neb., was shot and instantly killed by a drunken man whom he had placed under arrest, and the lynching of the murderer was averted only by the outwitting of a mob by the authorities, who hurried him secretly away from the town. William Hunt was the man's name, and when Marshal Wake arrested him for drunkenness he resisted, and, pulling his revolver, shot the officer twice in the breast. He confessed to the crime and a determined mob quickly formed and advanced on the jail where Hunt was confined. The authorities received warning in time and hustled the man off to Falls City, the county seat.

SETTLEMENT HELPS BUSINESS.

Industrial Situation Is Improved by End of the Coal Troubles.

Broadstreet's says: "Perhaps the most notable feature of the week is found in the industrial situation, which has been distinctly improved by the apparently official and final action taken toward ending the anti-tract coal miners' strike. In view of the fact that most of the miners have obtained increased wages, the effect on business in the producing regions can hardly be otherwise than beneficial, while the trade at large must reap benefits from the return to normal conditions."

Find W. M. Rice Was Poisoned.
Little by little the mystery which has surrounded the death of the aged mill-owner, William Marsh Rice of New York, is being penetrated. Prof. Rudolph A. Witzhaus positively declared that his chloride of mercury had been discovered in the stomach of the recluse in sufficient quantity to have caused his death.

Floods in England.

Violent gales, accompanied by snow and rain, have swept over parts of England, causing floods. The northern districts of the lowlands were flooded. At Newcastle, Hartlepool, Stockton, South Shields and elsewhere people have been compelled to seek refuge in the upper stories of their houses.

Sees Three Cracker Conscripts.

Attorney General Smyth filed suit in the District Court at Lincoln, Neb., against the Jones, Douglass & Co. Cracker Company of New Jersey and the American Biscuit Manufacturing Company of Illinois, charging them with having combined as a trust in restraint of trade.

Indiana Bank Is Robbed.

The bank of Seeds Bros, at Bridgeport, Ind., was robbed of over \$1,000 in cash, and many notes about 3 o'clock on a recent morning. Although the explosion aroused the citizens at the time, the robbers escaped.

Strikers and Troops Fight.

Strikers in the cotton mills at Valley Field, Ga., and militia called out to suppress rioting, clashed with fatal results. Eight soldiers and fifteen strikers were wounded, two soldiers and one striker probably fatally.

Kingsley Home Is for Sale.

Rudyard Kipling has offered for sale, through a Boston real estate concern, his place at Brattleboro, Vt., the home of his wife's people, which he built and it was understood he intended to occupy permanently.

Woman Ends Her Life.

Mrs. Mabel Weston had to be the wife of a prosperous furniture dealer in California committed suicide in New York by drinking carbolic acid. She and her husband had separated and this was given as the cause of her taking her life.

Find Bogus Money in East.

The New York Produce Exchange Bank announced that it has detected a counterfeit of the new \$5 silver certificate with the vignette of Red Jacket, the Indian chief. The counterfeit is described as a photographic process print.

Scourge Killing Northwest Indians.

Advisors from Omaha, B. C., say that scores of Indians are dying of a new scourge, similar to grip. Thirty-five members of one tribe of 100 died within two weeks. The scourge afflicts the males only.

England Takes Possession in Pretoria.

The Transvaal has been proclaimed a part of the British Empire, the proclamation being attended with impressive ceremonies in Pretoria.

Plans Big Smelting Plant.

The Imperial Gold Mining Company of Pittsburgh, Pa., has secured a millsite in Deadwood, S. D., where will be erected the largest smelting and chlorinating works in the Black Hills. Work upon the plant will commence this fall, and it is to be completed by spring.

George Dewey Is Killed by a Woman.

George Dewey, a well-known citizen, was assassinated in the Court House Park, Pine Bluff, Ark., by an unknown and mysterious woman. After the fatal shot the assassin escaped.

Banker and Cash Missing.

Robert Neal, president of the Waggoner National Bank of Vernon, Texas, is missing, and the assets of the bank are impaired to the extent of \$10,000, of which \$70,000 was for forged paper. This sum has been made good by the stockholders.

Fights with Broken Neck.

Walter B. Duryea has made a railway journey of 327 miles with his broken neck in a planter of paris cast, to be in Brooklyn at the commencement of his legal battle to retain the fortune left him by his father. Duryea's sisters are contesting the will.

FROM THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE EARTH

BUMS ROB THE BANKS.

Recent Safe Cracking Jobs Not the Work of Expert Burglars.

A Des Moines institution believes it has discovered a solution for the numerous bank robberies that have been taking place all over the country. It appears that most of the work is being done by bums and not by experts. These men choose some small place where the bank has an old-fashioned safe, and crack it with nitroglycerine. They do not try safe places, for the safes there are too well protected to be injured by this explosive.

The fact that the work is being done by bums is proven by the fact that when searched large numbers of them have

been found to be carrying this explosive.

The investigation has been conducted by Protection detectives. Bums have been searched in most of the large cities of the middle West and many of them have been found to be carrying nitroglycerine.

Besides out of the nineteen convictions of bank robbers that have been secured with the assistance of this company, seventeen have been bums. It was a mystery for some time where the experts gained their knowledge of the use of the explosive, but it has been discovered that most of them were employed on the Chicago drainage canal and there learned how to use it with safety. Since then they have become tramps and put their knowledge to use.

SAVED BY HIS NIGHTSHIRT.

How George D. Melkilejohn Misled a Nebraska Tortion.

George D. Melkilejohn, assistant Secretary of War, spoke on a recent evening in a little town in Polk County, Neb., and later took a buggy for Clark's, fifteen miles northward. He had gone but a third of the distance when a cloudburst covered the whole valley through which he was passing. He and his driver had only three matches, and two of these were blown out in an instant by the fury of the gale. Melkilejohn had a nightshirt in his small grip that he was carrying with him and a bottle of gasoline, one of the products of petroleum. He took the nightshirt off his grip and took it securely around the butt of the gun. He smeared the petroleum over the muslin and then with his remaining matches set the hastily improvised torch on fire. The light which flamed up disclosed a current of water in front. Fifty feet further they would have been precipitated into a gulch and swept out to the river. They got into Clark's six and one-half hours late.

OPEN SWITCH CAUSES WRECK.

Western Roads Stick to an Old Agreement, but Add a Penalty.

All railroad lines west and southwest of the Mississippi river, comprising about

130,000 miles of trackage, have taken action on the pass agreement for the coming year. General Manager Howard Elliott of the Burlington was in the chair. The old agreement was reaffirmed, and an additional clause adopted providing a \$100 fine for violation of the agreement. A resolution to abolish free transportation entirely for the coming year was lost, but a committee was appointed to confer with other lines relative to the adoption of such action.

TO REMOVE WRECK OF MAINE.

Hull of Battleship Obstructs Navigation in Havana Harbor.

Work will begin soon on removing the wreck of the battleship Maine from Havana harbor, as it is a serious obstruction to navigation. Gen. Wood, on the recommendation of the harbor authorities of Havana, considers the necessity imperative.

The wreck is sinking deeper and deeper into the mud of the harbor, and the longer the work is delayed the more difficult it will be of accomplishment.

Gen. Wood saw the Secretary of the Navy, and after laying the matter before him in detail, received the Secretary's consent for the removal of the wreck.

NEGRO Riot in Pennsylvania.

A riot occurred in a restaurant at Hyndman, Pa., conducted by Willis Caves, a negro. Adam Shroyer, who was

standing silent with his hands in the attitude of prayer and making no attempt to shield her face from the flames, Mrs. Mary Wilzek, wife of a Bremen, O., farmer, burned herself to death in the center of a shock of corn in one of her husband's cornfields. She had been regarded as mildly demented, and was supposed to be constantly watched.

SLAIN BY A SENTINEL.

John Sollerson, a young Swede, was

shot and killed by one of the sentinels on guard duty at Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook.

The Swede was walking along

the beach near the fort and was mistaken for a private who had escaped from the fort. The Swede was challenged by the sentinel the second time, but refused to halt and was shot down.

IS HEIR to English Estate.

Reginald Andrews, aged 22, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, received notice that he has been left sole heir to the estate of a great uncle in England worth \$50,000. Andrews was robbed by pickpockets in Chicago and assaulted by a maniac, who killed one person and dangerously wounded three others, in the ten months he has been in America.

BANK CRASHES IN GENEVA.

It is announced that the First National Bank, Broadway and Wall street, New York, has been robbed to the extent of about \$700,000 through the operations of a trusted employee. The officers of the bank charge that Charles L. Alvord, the teller, is the man who is responsible for the defalcation. Alvord has disappeared.

RACE AGAINST GIRMARD HOUSE.

A large force of workmen commenced the work of tearing down the old Girmard House in Philadelphia, and in a few days the historic hostelry will be no more. As soon as the ground is cleared work will be commenced upon the erection of a fine building that is to be occupied upon completion as a department store.

FIVE CHILDREN SUFOCATED.

Fire which broke out in a small tenement house on Rockingham Lane, Montreal, committed suicide in New York by drinking carbolic acid. She and her husband had separated and this was given as the cause of her taking her life.

FIND BOGUS MONEY IN EAST.

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IS BAPTIZED IN HANDCUFFS.

Frank Allgood, sentenced to three years

in the penitentiary for horse stealing,

was baptized by immersion at the Christian Church in Wichita, Kan. His hands and feet were shackled and he had to be carried to the baptistry.

CHINA ADMITS HER GUILT.

Chinese commissioners admit China's

guilt in besieging Legations, offer terms

for reparation and ask withdrawal of foreign troops when peace treaties are concluded.

BANK FORGER LEWIS DEAD.

Z. T. Lewis, the former Urbana, Ohio, banker and noted bond forger, is dead.

The exact amount of his forgeries was

never known, but they amounted to more

than \$100,000.

CALIFORNIA SHOWS GROWTH.

The population of the State of California, as announced by the census bureau, is 1,487,063, as against 1,208,130 in 1890, representing an increase since 1890 of 270,923, or 22.0 per cent.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

LONG VOYAGE IN AN OPEN BOAT.

Capt. Johnsen and His 12-Year-Old Son Cross the Atlantic.

They arrived at Punta Gorda, Fla., the other day in small open boat that had completed one of the most remarkable voyages on record. The occupants of the small craft were Capt. Peter Johnsen and his 12-year-old son Peter. They had made the voyage from Gibraltar to Punta Gorda simply for the novel experience.

The boat is an open craft twenty-nine feet long, beam seven feet six inches. They left Gibraltar with 180 gallons of water and provisions for sixty-nine days. They made the trip in exactly fifty-nine days. Capt. Johnsen reports that they had a remarkably pleasant voyage. They came by way of the Canaries, the north coast of Santo Domingo, Porto Rico and Cuba, landing only at Boca Grande.

FLYING TEAM WRECKS TRAIN.

GIFTS for Soldiers Serving Abroad to Be Carried Without Charge.

Christmas packages for American soldiers serving abroad will be transported by the government free of charge from either San Francisco or New York. This was done last year, and proved popular.

Those in charge of the army transports, however, say that senders of boxes should understand that perishable articles, such as fruit and plum puddings, and fragile packages, such as preserves, should not be enclosed.

Boxes should not exceed twenty-five or thirty pounds in weight. They should be plainly marked with the name, company and regiment of the soldier, and be sent in care of the superintendent of the United States army transport service, either at San Francisco or New York.

A transport leaves New York and will take Christmas packages, but it will require fifty days to make the trip, whereas the voyage across the Pacific is shorter. Express or freight charges should be paid to San Francisco or New York. Packages for soldiers in Cuba and Porto Rico should be sent via New York.

WANT IN YUKON VALLEY.

Survivors Are Not Able to Care for the Bodies of the Dead.

A report has just reached the Treasury Department from Alaska that has opened the eyes of the officials to the horrible condition of the natives living along the Yukon. All the people are in want, and the dead have accumulated so fast that the living are unable to give them proper burial.

In some instances the dogs of the villages have dug up the dead. In a special dispatch from Agassiz, B. C., it is said that 200 Indians are in a starving condition at Hamerton Meadows, 150 miles north of Agassiz.

FAIL TO AROLISH THE PASSES.

Western Roads Stick to an Old Agreement, but Add a Penalty.

All railroad lines west and southwest of the Mississippi river, comprising about

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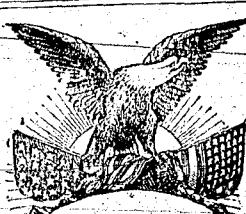
The Avalanche.

G. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, NOV. 1, 1900.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.



Republican National Ticket

FOR PRESIDENT:

W.M. MCKINLEY, of Ohio.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, of N.Y.

FOR Congressmen, 10th Dist.

R. O. CHASE, of Bay.

Republican State Ticket.

FOR Governor:

AARON T. BLASS, of Saginaw County.

FOR Lieut. Governor:

O. W. ROBINSON, of Houghton.

FOR Secretary of State:

FRED WARNER, of Oakland.

FOR Treasurer:

DANIEL MCCOY, of Kent.

FOR Auditor General:

PERRY F. POWERS, of Wexford.

FOR Com. of Land Office:

E. A. WILDEY, of Van Buren.

FOR Attorney General:

HORACE M. OREN, of Chippewa.

FOR Sup. of Public Instruction:

DELOS F. ALL, of Calumet.

FOR Member St. Board of Education:

J. H. THOMPSON, of Oscoda.

FOR Senator, 28th Dist.

A. J. DOUGHERTY, of Clare.

FOR Representative Alpena District:

E. R. BOLTON, of Otsego.

County Ticket.

FOR Judge of Probate:

JOHN C. HANSON.

FOR Sheriff:

GEO. F. OWEN.

FOR Clerk:

JAMES J. COLEEN.

FOR Treasurer:

JOHN J. COVENTRY.

FOR Register of Deeds:

ALLEN B. FAILING.

FOR Prosecuting Attorney:

G. PALMER.

FOR Circuit Court Commissioner:

G. PALMER.

FOR Surveyor:

W.M. BLANSHAN.

FOR Coroners:

W. WOODWORTH, B. SHERMAN.

We didn't know in 1896 whether Bryan was right about it, but we do know now that he wasn't. Yet some persons are willing to take a chance that he is right now.

In other words the anti-imperialists will vote to defeat McKinley in order that Bryan may place a crown upon the patriotic brow of Aguinaldo the expatriate, who sold his country for a bribe.

If Bryan wins, labor will suffer first. Wages will be reduced and savings will shrink. The mills will close and hard times come again. Bryan's election would bring immediate business disaster and the greatest burden would fall on wage earners.—Central Falls (R. I.) Journal.

If McKinley wins this country will see the greatest industrial era ever enjoyed by any people. We will feed the world, manufacture for the world and become the world's banker. If McKinley wins, the Philippine Insurrection will cease and the Philippines will go to work and become prosperous and contented. They will want American capital and American goods, and our market there will increase ten fold. If McKinley wins, that job will be secure, and those savings will be 100 cents for every dollar.

The Bryanites have been holding up Mark Hanna as the great ogre whose only object in life was to crush the life out of some workingman and get a few dollars for the remains. At last Mr. Hanna has said a word in self defense and this is what he says: "I never lied to my men, and I never refused my men what was justly due them. I am President of a mine up in Lake Superior, where 2,000 men are employed. Four years ago Mr. Bryan went up there to tell miners that a terrible man I was. I ordered the mine shut down for half a day—but I did not shut off the pay—and told my men to go and see Bryan. They turned their backs on him and went home. Later they sent me resolutions to the effect that they were glad they had a chance to resent the insult that had been offered me on my own property." Mr. Hanna is satisfied to let it go at that, and it would seem as if he could well afford to.

DON'T FAIL TO VOTE.

NEXT TUESDAY THE TIME FOR THE PEOPLE TO EXPRESS THEIR APPROVAL OF PROSPERITY.

VOTE FOR MCKINLEY, BLISS AND THE WHOLE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

And thus perform a patriotic duty. It is for the best interests of all the people—there should be no Republican State House.

When you go into the election booth on Tuesday next you will find, at the top of the Republican column on the official ballot the following vignette:



The kindly face of the martyr Lincoln, who first led the Republican party to victory; the stars and stripes you love so well; your patriotism and your personal interest, all will demand of you a vote for every Republican candidate. In this way you will register your approval of the splendid administration of President McKinley and your desire for continuance of the prosperity which we now enjoy.

It is an easy and a pleasant thing to do.

Just stamp or mark a (X) in the circle under the Republican vignette. That means a vote for every Republican candidate. And thus you will have done your duty.

Create Luck Of An Editor.
"For two years all efforts to cure Feces in the palms of my hands failed," writes Editor H. N. Lester, of Syracuse, Kan. "Then I was wholly cured by Buckle's Arnica Salve. It's the world's best for eruptions, sores and all skin diseases. Only 25¢ at L. Fournier's.

Good sense had a notable triumph at Maryville, Mo., yesterday, when a resolution offered the Presbyterian Synod of Missouri condemning the canteen and Pres. McKinley was voted down. This indicates that in at least one part of the country, clergymen are having regard for the facts in considering the question of how to secure temperance in the army. Perhaps the influence of this worthy precedent will spread.

Lovell Items.
Geo. F. Owen visited Lovell on Saturday.

Feldhauser Bros. passed through here on Saturday on the way to Sibley.

Handy Bros., of Bay City, who recently bought the Carpenter timber and mill, have started lumbering, a crew having come from the outside, the 29th.

Mrs. Jos. Day went to Roscommon, Friday, returning Saturday morning, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Cox, and Cecil, who have been visiting friends there for the past two weeks.

Mr. Princes family have moved here from Roscommon. He is employed by Jos. Day on the section, and will go to housekeeping at once.

John Clacken, of this place, is running the Section on the new branch near Lewiston. He spent Sunday with his family.

Mrs. Husted, of West Branch, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. L. Davis, of this place. She will return home the last of the week.

E. E. Douglas, of Grayling, came up to look over the state mill yesterday.

A merry crowd of Lovellites went to the home of James Fairgrave, on Sunday. Judging from the merry sounds made on their return, they were pleased with their visit.

J. R. Kilburn returned home this morning from a visit to Iron Mountain, where he has been visiting his daughter Jessie.

Frank Cole returned from Chicago, where he went to see his father and the sights of the great city.

Archie Rosseau came up from West Branch, this morning. We are glad to see his familiar face again.

Millions Given away.

It is certainly gratifying to the public to know of one concern which is not afraid to be generous. The proprietors of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, have given away over ten million trial bottles and have the satisfaction of knowing it has cured thousands of hopeless cases. Asthma, Bronchitis, L. Grippe and all Throat, Chest and Lung diseases are surely cured by it. Call on L. Fournier, Drugist and get a free trial bottle. Regular size 50c and \$1. Every bottle guaranteed.

ALL FARM PRODUCTS.

A SPLENDID EXHIBIT TO BE MADE AT BUFFALO'S GREAT EXPOSITION.

Opportunities Will Be Offered For the Study of Object Lessons in Many Important Arts and Sciences.

Thousands of men, representing every degree of skill, are fast bringing into existence the great Pan-American Exposition, which shall next year turn the footprints of half the nation toward Buffalo. Never was an Exposition projected amid such promising and favorable surroundings and conditions. With the best known natural wonder of the world—the stupendous and majestic falls of Niagara—with half an hour's ride of the Exposition grounds, and the greatest electric power plants, in the world using the power of these famous cataracts, truly magnets of irresistible force, to help draw the crowds from all directions; Buffalo looks to an unparalleled success in next year's enterprise.

In six important particulars the Pan-American Exposition will outstrip all former undertakings of this description. These are in the electrical effects, in the hydraulic and fountain decorations, in the variety and splendor of its statuary, in color decorations and in the court settings. The highest skill has been employed in developing these features, and no pains will be spared to bring them to a degree of perfection never before attained.

A large number of the most noted sculptors of America are engaged upon the models for the magnificent decorative display of original sculpture. About 125 groups of statuary will be employed in the ornamentation of buildings and grounds, aside from numberless small sculptures, such as heads, floral pieces, medallions, arabesques and work in relief upon all buildings and architectural works.

Among the 20 or more great buildings which will shelter the multitude of exhibits to be brought together for the entertainment and education of the public next year the Agriculture building ranks among the largest. This is situated on the north side of the Mall, opposite the Manufacturers and east of the huge Electric Tower, which is to be the centerpiece of electric illumination.

The Agriculture building is 500 feet long by 150 wide. It is very ornamental in its exterior aspect, having broad, high entrances richly adorned with appropriate plastic work. The southern facade is characterized by an open loggia which forms an attractive resting place or promenade from which the crowds upon the Mall may be observed. The roof of red tile, with broad overhanging eaves, will harmonize with the softer tints of the exterior walls. The broad cornice is to be particularly rich in decorative detail.

The exhibit in the Agriculture building will embrace every possible phase of agricultural work, showing the advantages of different processes and methods of work and the products of the garden and field in their great variety, produced under all sorts of conditions.

The superintendent of this division is Mr. Frank A. Converse of Woolville, N. Y., a stock grower and farmer of thorough experience in Exposition work, who has been prominent in farmers' Institute work on behalf of the New York state department of agriculture. Mr. Converse is receiving the co-operation of many prominent associations and individuals, and his correspondence at this early date indicates a most comprehensive exhibit of scientific farming in all its branches.

Under the classification of agricultural systems will be shown methods of fertilization, including the use of cover crops, commercial fertilizers, crop rotation, systems of sowing, with bulletins, statistics, addresses and exhibits of crops raised by the use of particular fertilizers.

Under the classification of farm management and processes the different systems will be illustrated with the view of assisting farmers to determine whether it is best to keep a variety of stock or a particular breed and, if but one kind, which shall be favored. The question of farm help and the different specialties in the way of fruit, grain and truck farming will be treated exhaustively. The experience of a large number of farmers under many conditions of the soil, climate, etc., will be brought together for the information of all who wish to learn.

Under the classification of agricultural statistics will be presented reports from different states and provinces issued by the departments of agriculture, experimental stations, various horticultural, live stock and dairy associations, showing the aggregate of crops and products of all kinds.

Under the head of cereals will be exhibited from different states and localities, wheat, rye, oats, barley, corn, buckwheat and rice. The exhibits will be arranged to prove which crop is best fitted for each state or locality. These exhibits will show the many varieties of cereals in their highest stage of development.

In tubers and root crops will be displayed beets, turnips, carrots, parsnips, potatoes, sugar beets, parsnips, onions, etc. In October a special potato display will be made showing the products of many states in comparison

with one another. Farmers who are interested in the production of sugar beets will have an invaluable opportunity to learn about the wonderful development of this particular vegetable. A special display will be made of sugar beets, showing all varieties and making clear to every one the conditions under which they thrive best, including both soil and atmosphere. The necessity of abundant sunshine in the maturing of sugar beets and the ab-

sence of it at the proper season have been the cause of serious loss and disappointment to growers.

The value of various by-products for food for live stock will be shown in exhibits of gluten meal, linseed meal, cottonseed meal, hominy meal and other prepared foods.

The display of grasses and forage will include all varieties, the purpose being to show the ones best adapted for farm uses with reference to particular soils and conditions. The proper mixture of seed for permanent pastures, meadows, lawns, etc., will be ex-

plained.

The display of vegetable fibers will include jute, hemp, cotton and their different products. The fibers of animal origin will include hides, hair, wool, silk and the processes of preparing them for market.

Among the non-edible products of animal origin to be exhibited are glue, gelatin, starch, wax, candles, bone and horn products; fertilizers, etc.

The question of fertilizers is always

an important one to those who seek to obtain the best results from the soil. In the treatment of this subject the Division of Agriculture will endeavor to show the relative value of the natural fertilizers, both crude and compounded.

It will bring to the information of all the sources and value of nitrogen-com-

pounds, guano, offal, phosphate rocks, potash, nitrates, etc.

As a sort of catch all for many things impossible to classify satisfactorily the superintendent has set apart a separate class.

MARK BENNETT.

That Throbbing Headache.

Would quickly leave you, if you used Dr. King's New Life Pills. Thousands of sufferers have proved their matchless merit for Sick and Nervous headaches. They make pure blood and build up the health. Only 25 cents. Money refunded if not cured. Sold by L. Fournier, Drug-

gist.

WE BUY THE

FARMERS
Grain,
Potatoes
And other
Farm
Products

FOR
Cash or Trade

WE SELL

Extra Good Groceries

AND

Dry Goods and Hardware

AT

Reasonable Prices.

BUY OUR

Staley's Underwear

AND

Garland Stoves.

Salling, Hanson &

Company,

Grayling, Michigan

R. MEYERS

Headquarters for

Dry Goods,

CLOTHING AND SHOES.

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The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, NOV. 1, 1900.

LOCAL ITEMS.

This week ends the agony of local candidates, and all will be glad.

For Doors, Sash, Glass and Putty go to A. Kraus.

G. L. Alexander was called to Cheboygan, Monday on legal business.

House to rent, Enquire at Four-
giver's Drug Store.

Detroit White Lead Works Paints, Oils and Varnishes at A. Kraus'.

Advertised letters: Roy Post, H. A. Crumb, J. McKerracher.

A good house to rent. Enquire at Avalanche office.

There are about twenty-five pupils on account of sickness and the fear of it.

If you want the best Sewing Machine buy the Singer. Sold on easy payments, by A. Kraus.

Do not forget the W. R. C. dinner on Election Day. Everybody come. Meals served from 5 until 12 P. M.

For Rent 4-room cottage, with woodshed on Ogemaw Street. Inquire of J. C. Hanson.

The assessed valuation of Grayling in 1899 was \$296,112, and in 1900, \$400,228. Good for the new law.

Peninsular Stoves and Ranges guaranteed the best. Sold by A. Kraus.

Dr. Wm. H. Niles offers for sale a few choice, thoroughly Plymouth Rock Cockers, at \$2.00 each.

The W. R. Corps will serve meals on election day, Nov. 6th, from 5 until 12 o'clock p. m.

Our Foot Ball team go up to Gaylord today, and we confidently expect they will return victorious.

Candidates for office are shaking hands around the county with the conventional smile.

E. N. Salling has been in town this week, visiting and looking after business.

Mrs. Nellie Gaffey, nee Nelle Bates presented her husband with a son, the 24th Inst., and Grandpa Bates is happy.

T. Hanson came in from a land looking-trip Monday, and has gone to Johannesburg to start a camp for the winter work.

Do not forget the Missionary Tea at the Methodist Parsonage, from 10 to 8 p. m., this week Friday. All are invited.

To Cure a Cold in one Day take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Four samples of corn were brought to the office from the farm of N. Michelson, which cannot be beaten from the so called corn States.

J. W. Sorenson is agent for the sale of the best Sewing Machines in the market. Machines guaranteed. Call and examine machines, and get prices.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Chalker were down from the farm last Saturday, to attend the Post and Corps, and remained till Monday for a little visit with old time friends.

Orders for parts of all kinds, and all kinds of Sewing Machines will have special attention at J. W. Sorenson's. He also keeps a good assortment of Machine Needles.

R. P. Forbes, J. F. Wilcox, B. Wizer, E. Knight, D. McKay and Jno. Evans started for the Upper Peninsula, for the hunting season, yesterday.

Commissioner Bailey, of Gaylord, visited the High School, this week, and gave an interesting talk, in which he complimented the pupils for their excellent order.

The Ladies of the Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Societies, will serve their semi-annual tea at the parsonage, tomorrow evening, from 5 to 8. All are cordially invited to come.

The monthly cards were given to all the pupils above the first Grade to take to their parents for inspection, this week. If the standing is low, it is hoped that parents will help pupil and teacher to make it higher next time.

The pleasant residence of Mrs. McIntyre was crowded to its utmost capacity, last Friday evening, on the occasion of the social given by the Ladies of the G. A. R. Light refreshments were served, and the "Grab-bag" gave a large amount of fun, besides adding largely to their treasury.

The Lecture Course for this season is a certainty. Already as many season tickets have been promised as last year at the first lecture. Four of the entertainments have been secured, and the musical will soon be provided for. The first entertainment comes Nov. 23. More will be said next week.

Our County Ticket.

For Sheriff, Geo. F. Owen, of Maple Forest, one of the pioneers of the County, and the incumbent of the office for the past two years. His record as a citizen is to well known to need comment, and his record in office needs no excuse or defense. He has been one of the most prompt and efficient officials the county has ever had, and there is no reason why he should not receive the full party support. His election is undoubtedly assured.

For Probate Judge, John C. Hanson, of Grayling. Mr. Hanson is well known to all the people of the county having been associated with the Avalanche office for over sixteen years. His republicanism is unquestioned, his ability and integrity recognized, as is his peculiar fitness for the office. There is no question but that his election will insure our people of a continuance of the proper conduct of the business of the office, and the protection of the rights of all committed to his care. He is a prompt business man, a fine scholar and a general gentleman.

For County Clerk, James J. Collier, of Grayling, will, we believe, make an ideal officer. He is also a pioneer of the county, having lived for many years in Frederic, where he served to the satisfaction of his constituents as town clerk. After the sale of the office by Mr. Hartwick, was believed, a special election was ordered, and Mr. Collier was elected, but through legal technicalities did not get possession of the office. There is no doubt of his election and the only speculation connected with it, is the size of his majority.

For Treasurer, John J. Coventry, now of Grayling, but a resident of Maple Forest almost ever since the organization of the county. For twenty years Mr. Coventry has been recognized as one of the best, if not the best, farmers in this section, and one of our most progressive citizens. He has served his township through the whole list of offices and for the past four years has served the county as Probate Judge, with honor to himself and entire satisfaction to our people. His integrity and ability will not be questioned, and his election is a guarantee that the funds of the county will be safe and accounted for, with the same fidelity and care that has marked the administration of Mr. Collier, more than which can not be asked.

For Register of Deeds, Allan B. Failing, of Beaver Creek. Mr. Failing is not one of the oldest residents, but for the past six years has been associated with his father in lumbering and farming, and in that time has made a host of friends. He is thoroughly equipped for the position by means of a first class business education, that has been practically applied, and we predict for him the success which we are assured he deserves.

For Pros. Atty and Circuit Court Commissioner, the candidates on both tickets have served the people, and the men and their records are well known. We leave the choice to the electors without comment.

For Surveyor, Wm. Blanchard, of Grayling, needs no introduction to the citizens of this county. He is a practical, prompt and efficient civil engineer, and his work is sufficient recommendation.

For Coroners, Wm. Woodworth and Benj. F. Sherman, are nominated to succeed themselves. Dr. Woodworth has stood at the head of the medical profession in this country for many years, and needs no introduction at our hands, and Mr. Sherman is as well known as one of the oldest farmers in Maple Forest. Both are first class business men, fully competent to meet the complex requirements of the office which may be required.

The ticket as a whole is strong and clean, and should receive the unqualified support of every Republican in Crawford County.

Mrs. T. Bridleman of Parshallville, Mich., was troubled with salt rheum for thirteen years and had tried a number of doctors without relief. After two or three applications of Bannister Salve, her hands became better and in a short time she was entirely cured. L. Fournier.

The pastor of the Methodist Church was favored with a wedding party Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Del Hindley, of Butler, Branch County, and Miss Ivy Funk, of South Branch

were the chief guests while Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Schreiber and Miss Emma O'dell were present as witnesses. It is evidently a happy marriage, and all will wish that the future years may be even more abundantly so.

The chicken pie dinner given by the ladies of the Presbyterian congregation, last Thursday, was a decided success, only the pie ran out. Nearly forty dollars was taken in and as expenses were light, half of the church debt is liquidated. The ladies who had the matter in charge are very grateful to all who rendered aid, and especially to the Young Ladies Sewing Circle, and the children who sold the tickets.

Prof. C. D. Smith, of the Agricultural College, Director of the Experiment Station, was in town Tuesday, arranging for the Farmers Institute, which is to be held, one day in the Love school house in Beaver Creek, Nov. 16, and at Frederic, Nov. 17, with two days Institute here, Dec. 5 and 6. It is expected that this year will eclipse all former Institutes.

Paints!

If you want to paint your house this summer, use the Sherwin Williams Paint. Why not use the best paint? It only cost you a few cents more than poor paint, and it will give you satisfaction. Nothing is better than Sherwin Williams Paint. Sold by S. H. & Co.

Farmers of Crawford County.

The W. R. C. will give an auction sale, of farm produce, at their dinner on Election day. A small donation of anything in that line will be very acceptable. The same can be left with Mr. Jones, at the Express office, any time from now until Nov. 6.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

Kells Charron, of Maple Forest, has gone to Denver, Col., in search of health, which has been declining here for some time. His quick recovery is hoped for by his many friends.

Stops the Cough and works off Cold Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, no pay. Price 25c.

Mr. and Mrs. Enos Hinckley, of Gerard, Branch county, are the guests of H. Funk, in South Branch. Mr. Hinckley has been invalid for the past year, but our air is putting him on his feet.

Many of your friends, or people whom you know of, have contracted consumption, pneumonia or other fatal diseases by neglect of a simple cold or cough. Foley's Honey and Tar, a safe sure, and pleasant cough medicine, would have saved them. It is guaranteed. L. Fournier.

Late Pupils.

The following number of pupils were late in each grade for Oct.

High School—Four.

Grades 6 & 7—Two.

Grade 5—Four.

Grade 4—Five.

Grade 3—Three.

Grade 2—Two.

Grade 1—Five.

Geo. A. Points, Upper Sandusky, Ohio, writes: "I have been using Foley's Honey and Tar for horselessness and find it the best remedy I ever tried. It stopped the cough immediately and relieved all soreness." L. Fournier.

STRAYED—to my premises, near Frederic, two weeks ago, and in my keeping since, a red cow, with white belly, tips of horns cut off. Owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away. Otherwise I shall dispose of the animal according to law.

Dated Oct. 25th, 1900.

Oct. 25—6w ALEX. YOUNG.

After exposure or when you feel a cold coming on, take Foley's Honey and Tar. It never fails to cure, and will prevent pneumonia or consumption if taken in time. L. Fournier.

A number of tins were left at the Hall last Thursday evening, which are now at the residence of Mrs. Dr. Niles, where the owners will please call for them.

Recommends It to Trainmen.

G. H. Hauser, Lima, O., Engineer L. E. & W. R. R., writes: "I have been troubled a great deal with backache. I was induced to try Foley's Kidney Cure, and one bottle entirely relieved me. I will gladly recommend it to any one, especially my friends among the trainmen, who are usually similarly afflicted." L. Fournier.

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SORROW IS BUT FOR A DAY.

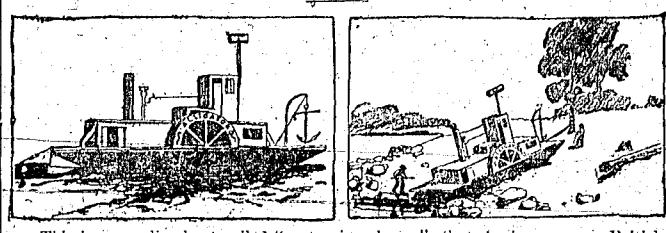
Let us dream—let us sing by the way,
"Sorrow is but for a day!"
The world is rolling beneath the blue;
With ever the sweetest of songs for you,
And answered shall be the prayers we
pray:
"Sorrow is but for a day!"

The rivers in music say,
"Sorrow is but for a day!"
The hills and the rills the song repeat,
To the listening violet at your feet,
And the high stars sing on their heaven-
ly way:
"Sorrow is but for a day!"

It is but for a day—for a day;
It will fade—it will vanish away;
And over the darkest—the deepest sod,
We sit and sleep in the beautiful biles of
God.
And the wondrous winters shall blossom
like May
"Sorrow is but for a day!"

Frank L. Stanton.

BOAT THAT IS INDEED AMPHIBIOUS.



This is a peculiar boat called "a warping barge" that is in use on British Columbia rivers. Navigation on many of these streams is obstructed by falls and rapids over which it is impossible for a boat to pass. The Alligator crawls around these obstructions in the manner shown in the picture. It is a bat-bottomed craft with a strong rudder and cables instead of oars. When it is necessary for the boat to make a trip overland the cables are carried out ahead and hitched to a tree, the steam which is started, and the winding in of the cables pulls the boat ahead.

ARE AUTHORIZED BY LAW.

Trade's Organizations Have a Legal Standing in New Zealand.

Trade and labor are organized throughout New Zealand, and as such are recognized and legalized by the state in the act of 1894, says the London Daily Mail. The very title of that act, though not changed, originally ran: "An act to encourage the formation of industrial unions," and the whole spirit of the movement is that both employers and workmen should form their unions and associations on representative lines under the provisions of the act, and that all questions should be dealt with by the unions and societies up to a certain stage, and then brought by them, and them only, before the boards of conciliation, and ultimately, if necessary, to the arbitration court.

By and by Lucy asked curiously, "How did you happen to be carrying that heavy coat on this hot day?" "O, that's easy enough, dear. I was bringing it home from the office for mother to pack away in camphor or something. She asked me to do it way last April."

"Just like man," commented his fiancee, sagaciously.—Chicago Tribune.

POSTOFFICES OF THE SEA.

How Mail Matter Is Taken Care of on the Big Ocean Liners.

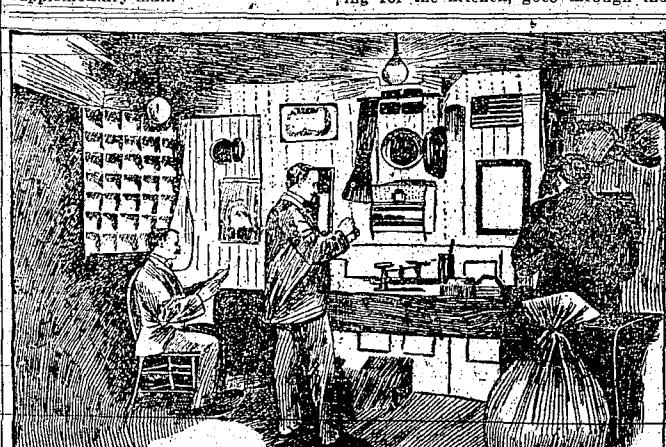
A work with which but few persons are familiar is that performed by the men of the postal department of the big ocean liners. Twelve hours for each of six or seven days occupied in passage, they labor on a pitching, tossing vessel in a small space about fifteen feet square and three stories high. Electric lights gleam night and day in the compartment where the postal clerks work, for it is hard enough to decipher the addresses on the foreign mail matter, even in the light of years of experience. The sea postal service is now in its tenth year and is in operation on twelve trans-Atlantic vessels. It has proven such a success and is of so great an advantage in expediting the foreign mails that the government is considering the establishment of the service in other vessels.

The postal clerks are usually located in a small room below the berth deck with low ceilings and narrow berths. In this compartment, the separation racks are placed. The compartment of the racks is labeled with the principal cities of the country towards which the vessel is bound, and it is the duty of the postal clerk to have all the mail delivered to the ship upon leaving port ready for distribution when its destination is reached. On one side of the room is a separation table on which registered packages are sorted and which holds a small pair of scales for weighing them and stamps for marking supplementary mail.

The effect of this registration is to make the union and all its members subject to the jurisdiction established by the act, and although the registration may be cancelled on the application of any union, this is done under due safeguards; and no cancellation is permitted during the progress of any conciliation or arbitration proceedings affecting the union which applies. Neither does such cancellation relieve any union or its members from obligations incurred in any previous award of the court. No workman may leave his work, or employer look out his works during a dispute.

A Singular Occupation.

There is a celebrated cook in London about whom it is said that he makes an income of over ten thousand dollars a year. He is attached to no house, but in his own brougham sets out toward evening for the house of some rich man who is going to give a dinner, at which every dish must be above criticism. Here he alights, and, making for the kitchen, goes through the



INTERIOR VIEW OF A SEA POSTOFFICE.

One deck below, reached by a narrow companion way, are the newspaper racks—great iron gridirons with big yawning sacks of canvas suspended beneath. Into these pouches the third and fourth-class mail matter is thrown with marvelous precision and rapidity. A trap door in the third floor leads to the cellar of the floating postoffice, one deck lower, and here the bags of mail are deposited when the ship leaves port. As fast as a dozen or so are emptied by the men at the separation table and distributed at the cases, another bunch is haulled up. Thus hour after hour, in fair weather and foul, till the men who earn their livelihood by facilitating the exchange of news, of business matters and other expressions of the human emotions. It is no sinecure to hold the post office of postal clerk and great experience is necessary to enable one to fill the place properly. The worth of good men is appreciated and the government pays well for service in this line.

That's absurd," answered Lucy. "You are almost in a puddle."

"It doesn't matter," said Lawrence. "Nothing matters now," he added, half under his breath. "But Lucy heard him, although she gave no sign.

The car sped three blocks, but neither of the young people said another word.

At Superior street, Lawrence arose, bowed, and left the car.

"Goodness," exclaimed Lucy, almost aloud, "he has left his overcoat." But the car was already at Chicago avenue.

When Lucy arrived at her getting-off place the rain had ceased. She emerged from the overcoat a much-bedraggled object. "I feel like a freak," she said to herself, impatiently, as she walked two blocks in her wet and spoiled finery, with the heavy overcoat on her arm. The sun had come out again and added to her misery.

Arrived at home, arrayed in dry garments, and, happily, feeling none the worse for her wetting, she ruefully surveyed the overcoat.

"I suppose I must send it back; he will never come for it after last night."

She shook it out, preparatory to folding it, and a long white glove fell to the floor.

"Why, there's the glove I lost last winter at the McDonald's dance," Lucy cried. "Stupid boy, to take it and carry it around." But her heart softened a little. "That was the night after he asked me to marry him. O, we had such a good time at that dance."

"Lucy, have you heard the news?" cried a younger sister, bursting into the room. "Grace Anderson is engaged to Mr. Worthy."

Lucy gasped. "Who told you, Molly?"

"Grace herself. She was here this morning. I can't stay to talk now. I want to tell Frances," and the impetuous young lady whisked herself away.

"And to think—to think that I sent Lawrence away because I thought that he and Grace were—were too much together. Sam Worthy is Lawrence's best friend, and of course he was nice to Grace. And he wouldn't tell Sam's secret even to clear himself. O, dear, dear!"

"Mr. Fulton, ma'am; come for the door."

"I'll see him, Nora."

Lucy gathered the great coat in her arms and carried it to the drawing-room.

"Miss Manning," said Lawrence, as he came forward, "why didn't you send it down by Nora? It was inexcusable for me to leave it on her hands, but I forgot all about it."

AVOID TOADSTOOLS.

THEY ARE OFTEN MISTAKEN FOR MUSHROOMS.

Some Interesting Information by Dr. Farlow, Professor of Cryptogamic Botany in Harvard University—How to Tell Edible from Poisonous Fungi.

Besides the chance that the toadstool may be mistaken for the edible mushroom, danger is said to lurk in that which under ordinary circumstances might be eaten with impunity. It is absolutely essential that mushrooms intended for the table should be gathered in their prime and prepared for eating as quickly as possible. In their chemical construction they are much the same as meats. In fact, many authorities claim that they are a good substitute for meats, and in some countries the peasants and poorer classes have no other meat for weeks and months. Just as the meats taint and become unfit for human consumption, so the mushrooms decompose and become dangerous.

"Probably the deadliest of all, as well as one of the most violent and fatal of vegetable poisons, is the amanita venenosa, and of all the poisonous varieties it is the one that most easily be mistaken for the wholesome variety.

With this variety all tests for disting-

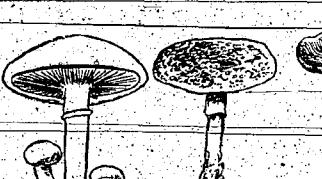
uishing, such as pleasant odor, boiling with a silver spoon, tarnishing indicating poison, change of color when broken and peeling of the cap are said to be at fault. The amanita has an inviting odor, its taste is very pleasant and it feels easily. The latter tests are not considered conclusive, however, for the reason that many of the varieties that are edible do not ped easily. The one unerring mark by which amanita may be distinguished is a little socket in which the stem sets and which is denominated the poison cup. This cup may be under ground and must be searched for if the novice would be certain that he has not plucked his own death. Any mushroom that has even a suggestion of such a socket should be left severally alone.

In an extensive paper entitled "Some Edible and Poisonous Fungi," prepared by Dr. W. G. Farlow, professor of cryptogamic botany in Harvard University, for the United States Department of Agriculture, are given some rules for distinguishing the common mushroom from the deadly agarics. Dr. Farlow says:

"The common mushroom has a pileus which is not covered with warty-like scale; gills which are brownish purple when mature; a nearly cylindrical stalk, which is not hollow, with a ring near the middle and without a bulbous base sheathed by a membrane or by scales.

"The fly agaric has a pileus marked with prominent warts; gills always white; a stalk with a large ring around the upper part, and follow or cottony inside; but solid at the base, where it is bulbous and scaly.

"The deadly agaric has a pileus with-



Common field mushroom, edible. Poisonous fly agaric, agaric, agaric, agaric, agaric, agaric. Horsetail, edible.

MUSHROOMS AND TOADSTOOLS.

out distinct warts; gills which are always white, and a hollow stalk with a large ring and a prominent bulb at the base, whose upper margin is membranous or baglike. Other minor points of difference are the different places in which these species grow, and also the colors, which, although they vary in each case, are brilliant yellow or red in

the fly agaric, white, varying to pale olive, in the deadly agaric, and white, usually tinged with a little brown, in the mushroom.

"A word should be said as to the size and proportion of the pileus and stalk in these three species. In the mushroom the pileus averages from three to four inches in breadth and the stalk is generally shorter than the breadth of the pileus and comparatively stout. The pileus remains convex for a long time, and does not become quite flat-topped until quite old. The substance is firm and solid. In the fly agaric the pileus, at first oval and convex, soon becomes flat and attains a breadth of six to eight inches, and sometimes more. The stalk has a length equal to or slightly exceeding the breadth of the pileus and is comparatively slender than in the common mushroom, but nevertheless quite stout. The substance is less firm than in the common mushroom.

"The pileus of the deadly agaric is thinner than that of the common mushroom, and, from being rather bell-shaped when young, becomes gradually flat-topped, with the center a little raised. In breadth it is intermediate between the two preceding species. The stalk usually is longer than the breadth of the pileus, and the habit is slenderer than in the two preceding species. All three species are pleasant to the taste, which shows that one cannot infer that a species is not poisonous because the taste is agreeable. The fly agaric has scarcely any odor. The other two species have certain odors of their own, but they cannot be described."

While there are over 100 varieties of mushrooms and toadstools which may be eaten, there is no general rule for their identification, and each must be learned as a species. The gatherer may safeguard himself to some extent by avoiding all varieties that give out an unpleasant odor, those which are tough or in a state of decomposition, and by examining the insides to see that they are free from grubs and the larvae of flies and beetles.

ELECTION DAY.

How It Came to Be Today After First Monday in November.

The designation of the day for holding the presidential election is left to Congress. The first act passed by it relating to that subject was in 1792. It provided that presidential electors

should be appointed "within thirty-four days before the first Wednesday in December." This left each State free to select a day to suit itself with those limits. Pennsylvania chose electors on the last Friday in October. Other States elected theirs on different days between the beginning and middle of November.

When Harrison was elected in 1840 the Democrats asserted that his success was due partly to fraudulent voting, which was made possible by the lack of a definite election day. It was alleged that Kentucky and Ohio Whigs had voted in both States, the election being held on different days. So in 1845 the Democrats passed the law now on the statute books making the first Tuesday after the first Monday election day.

At that time but five of the twenty-six States had their State elections in November. In Michigan and Mississippi voting was carried on through two days—the first Monday and the following Tuesday. New York had three election days—the first Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday—but had finally confined voting to the middle day, or the first Tuesday after the first Monday. Massachusetts chose State officers on the second Monday in November, and Delaware on the second Tuesday. So Congress selected the first Tuesday after the first Monday to consult the convenience of three States out of five, one of the three being the important State of New York.—Chicago Tribune.

GREAT NAPOLEON'S DOUBLE.

His American Cousin So Like Him that He Was Excluded from France.

"During the next ten years the cherished ambition of Mme. Bonaparte was to marry her son, Jerome, to a girl of rank," writes William Perrine of Elizabeth Patterson, the American wife of Jerome Bonaparte, in the Ladies' Home Journal. "Various plans were meditated, particularly his proposed marriage to one of the daughters of Joseph Bonaparte, who was then living in comfortable exile at Philadelphia and at Bordentown, New Jersey, and who was even solicited to place himself actively at the head of the Bonaparte interest in France after the death of Napoleon at St. Helena. But 'Bo,' the pet name she gave her son, was little inclined to help along these matrimonial speculations. Her especial desire was that he would not fall in love with an American, and that he would always bear in mind the possibility that the French people might call a Bonaparte like him to their throne."

"But all Mme. Bonaparte's darling hopes for her son were doomed to disappointment. In 1820, while she was in Europe, she learned that he had married an estimable young woman in Baltimore." While the second Jerome Bonaparte, who was a graduate of Harvard College, was never naturalized as an American citizen, he became a highly respected gentleman both in this country and abroad. It was frequently observed in Europe that he resembled his uncle, the great Emperor, more than Napoleon's own brothers or any other of his kinsmen. Indeed, his figure, the cast of his head, the regularity

of his features and his eyes were

so much like the Emperor's that there was some fear in France during the Louis Philippe monarchy that the resemblance might stir the Napoleonic affections of the people, and he was forbidden from visiting Paris even while

he was visiting Incognito."

BELLE ARCHER.

A Well-Known Actress Who Died Recently of Embolism.

Belle Archer, the well-known actress, died recently of embolism at a hospital in Warren, Pa. She had been long known as one of the most beautiful and talented members of the theatrical profession in America. Before she made her hit in "A Contented Woman," Miss Archer won fame as the leading lady of Alexander Salvini, whom she was com-

TALKS ON ADVERTISING.

If you want business in this end of the century, you must go after it in an "end-of-the-century" manner.—Rhode Island Advertiser.

If an advertisement is so plain that the veriest dunderhead cannot mistake its meaning, it will certainly not be misunderstood by others whose mentality is of a higher character.—Printer's Ink.

Creative Power of God.

As soon as

it is realized in

it has its

own existence apart from that of its creator.

A piece of sculpture will

last after the sculptor is dead.

A painting on a canvas will last the

sentiment of those regarding it without

thought of the hand which produced it.

But not so in the creative power of God.—Father Mahony, R. C., San Francisco, Cal.

Old and New.—These terms old and new are subtle question-begging expressions.

By the law of association

"old" suggests stagnation, feebleness,

aversion to change, decay; "new" suggests vigor, push, enterprise, the van-

ishing of the procession. Thus their use tends

to catch the unwary. A truth once re-

vealed or discovered loses none of its

truth through lapse of years.—Rev.

George H. Trever, Methodist, Milwaukee, Wis.

One's Fellow Man—Plainly all men, win-

ning and man building begin with the

recognition of one's fellow as made in

the image of God and as possessing a

divine worth, accompanied with sym-

HELP FOR WOMEN WHO ARE ALWAYS TIRED.

"I do not feel very well, I am so tired all the time. I do not know what is the matter with me."

You hear these words every day; as often as you meet your friends just so often are these words repeated. More than likely you speak the same significant words yourself, and no doubt you do feel far from well most of the time.

Mrs. Ella Rice, of Chelsea, Wis., whose portrait we publish, writes that she suffered for two years with bearing-down pains, headache, backache, and all kinds of miserable feelings, all of which was cured by the skill and inflammation of the womb, and after doctoring with physicians and numerous medicines she was entirely cured by



Mrs. ELLA RICE

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If you are troubled with pains, fainting spells, depression of spirits, reluctance to go anywhere, headache, backache, and always tired, please remember that there is an absolute remedy which will relieve you of your suffering as it did Mrs. Rice. Proof is monumental that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the greatest medicine for suffering women. No other medicine has made the cure that it has, and no other woman has helped many women by direct advice as has Mrs. Rice. Her experience is greater than that of any living person. If you are sick, write and get her advice; her address is Lynn, Mass.

His Falling.

"Your husband tried to commit suicide, did he?" asked the doctor, who had been hastily summoned.

"Yes sir," replied the weeping woman.

"Made the attempt with a razor?"

"Yes."

"Well, madam, he has failed. He will pull through all right."

"Oh, I suppose he will," sobbed the wife. "Poor John is so—so awkward."

Flying Fish.

Flying fish will cover as much as 150 yards at a single flight.

Heart Disease

is a symptom of Kidney Disease. A well-known doctor has said, "I never yet made a post-mortem examination in a case of death from Heart Disease without finding the kidneys were at fault." The Kidney medicine which was first on the market, most successful for Heart Disease and all Kidney Troubles, and most widely imitated is

Dodd's Kidney Pills.

One box: 6 boxes for \$2.50.
All orders will be filled on receipt of price.
DOUGLAS MEDICINE CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

\$3.00
W. L. DOUGLAS
SHOES \$3.50
UNION MADE

If you have been paying \$4 to \$6 for shoes, a pair of W. L. Douglas \$3 or \$3.50 shoes will positively outwear any other shoes. They are just as good in every way and cost from \$1 to \$1.50 less. Over 1,000,000 wearers.

WE USE
FAST COLOR
EYELETS
FACTORY, BROCKTON, MASS.

We are the largest makers of men's \$2 and \$2.50 shoes in the world. We make and sell more \$3 and \$3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the U. S.

THE BEST
W. L. DOUGLAS
SHOE
\$3.00
SHOE.

THE REASONS more W. L. Douglas \$3 and \$3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the U. S.

Mr. Bryan daily and hourly weeps, is enjoying an advance of from 10 per cent to 40 per cent in the prices of his products. These statements are fully sustained by the official figures of the Treasury Bureau of statistics prepared for the current number of the Monthly Summary and by recent issues of Dins' and Bradstreet's. Comparing prices at the beginning of the present month with those at the beginning of the present year a fall of from 10 per cent to 40 per cent is shown. The plate shows a reduction of 24 per cent on October 1, 1900, as compared with January 1, 1900; refined petroleum, 21 per cent; common window glass, 12 per cent; wire mesh, 30 per cent; barbed wire, 20 per cent; Bessemer pig iron, 20 per cent; steel rails, 20 per cent; yellow pine lumber, 14 per cent; slate rope, 38 per cent; manilla rope, 32 per cent; leather, 10 per cent; shoes, of various grades, from 7 per cent to 10 per cent; woolen dress goods of various grades, from 5 per cent to 12 per cent. The prices of leading articles of manufacture and farm products are regularly gathered by the Bureau of Statistics for publication in its monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance, and it is from this and from the publications of Bradstreet's, Dins' Review, the Iron Age, and the Clinical Price Current that the figures given herewith are obtained.

While nearly all of the figures relating to manufactured articles show a reduction, on October 1, 1900, as compared with January 1, 1900, nearly all figures on prices of farm products show an advance during the same time. Corn shows an advance from 39½ per bushel on January 1st to 48 on October 1st; wheat, from 73.8¢ per bushel, on January 1st to 79.7¢ on October 1st; barley, from 45¢ per bushel on January 1st, to 56¢ on October 1st; hogs, from \$4.50 per 100 pounds on January 1st, to \$5.30 on October 1st; cotton, from 7.11-16¢ per pound on January 1st, to 10.8¢ on October 1st; cotton seed, from \$12 per ton on January 1st, to \$17.35 per ton October 1st.

RHEUMATISM.
NEW ORLEANS, April 10, 1897.
DR. RAKER'S READY RELIEF
I have been a sufferer from rheumatism for more than six months. I could not raise my hands to my head, or put my hands behind me, or even move my feet. I could not walk for three-fourths of a bottle of Raker's Ready Relief. I could use my arms as well as ever. You can see why I have such great faith in you, when you consider that W. C. RAKER, Engineer at A. Montague's Boot and Shoe Factory, 1039 Julia street.

RADWAY'S
READY
RELIEF

Rader's Ready Relief is a cure cure for every pain. Sprains, bruises, pains in the back, shoulder, hip, knee, etc.

Taken inwardly there is not a remedy in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other maladies. Radway's Ready Relief is RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Sold by druggists.

RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm St., New York.

5 PISO'S CURE FOR
CONSUMPTION

ISSUE SQUARELY MET

DEMOCRATS HAVE DONE NOTHING TO CONTROL TRUSTS.

Richard Olney, when Attorney General, refused to acknowledge the Validity of the Sherman Law and declared it to be unconstitutional.

Chicago Correspondence:
At Republican National Committee headquarters the trust question is being handled without gloves. Not only is Senator Hanna making trusts the principal feature of his speeches, but it is understood that nearly all of the other speakers acting under the auspices of the Republican National Committee, are devoting much attention to trusts.

The records of the executive departments at Washington during the terms of President Cleveland and the records of various Democratic States, as well as Republican States, have been searched for any evidence that the Democratic party has made effort to restrict the operations of trusts, and to enact or enforce anti-trust laws. Secretary Heath, of the Republican National Committee, stated that not a trace of evidence could be found showing that during the two terms of President Cleveland anything was done in the direction of restricting trust operations.

"On the contrary," said Secretary Heath, "President Cleveland had as Attorney General Mr. Richard Olney, of Massachusetts, who, according to the New York World of Jan. 8, 1894, declared the Sherman anti-trust law to be 'unconstitutional and void.' Mr. Olney further said (quoting the New York World of date quoted), 'The World declared it was quoting from Attorney Olney's report, 'but as all ownership of property is of itself a monopoly, and as every business contract or transaction may be viewed as a combination, which more or less resembles some part or kind of trade or commerce, any literal application of the provisions of the statute is out of the question.'

"The World declared, and the world this year is supporting Mr. Bryan, with Mr. Olney, that according to Mr. Olney, concludes that the law, if it is to be considered as constitutional, must be regarded as applicable only in those cases—which never occur—in which the conspiracy of greed against need backs itself by imposing some legal disability upon others from engaging in the same trade or industry. The World also said editorially in its issue of Jan. 3,

"The simple fact is that this man Olney, while serving as Attorney General, is on the other side of the question in all matters affecting the trust conspiracies. It was an affront to the people to make him Attorney General. It is a disgrace to the administration to continue him in office."

"It is refreshing to note," continued Mr. Heath, "that the New York World, as far back as 1893, and as late as 1894, praised the Sherman anti-trust law, which was proposed by a grand old Republican from Ohio, and passed by a

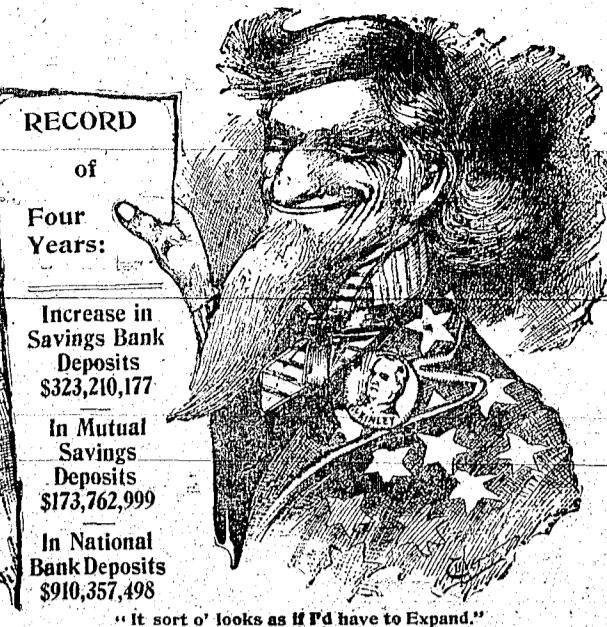
Republican Congress, and sharply criticised President Cleveland's Attorney General for not enforcing the law, when the World and other Democratic newspapers, now favoring the election of Mr. Bryan, are parading Mr. Olney as a great modern Democrat, and one whose influence will do the Bryan cause much good.

"The New York World, Aug. 11, 1893, editorially stated that Richard Olney, acting for J. B. Greenhut, president of the Whisky Trust, and under indictment for violating the Sherman anti-trust law, declared in his pleadings that the Sherman anti-trust law 'is not within the power of Congress, and is unconstitutional and void,' and then the World 'inquired' in the same editorial: 'Is it not an embarrassment to have as Attorney General one who, in prosecuting trusts, will be confronted with his own contention that the law under which he proceeds is unconstitutional and void—one who, in prosecuting the monopolists, will be forced to send his own best clients to jail?'

"The New York World, Jan. 8, 1894, contained a special telegram from Washington, commenting upon the attitude of Attorney General Olney, which stated that the Republicans are quick to seize the opportunity to score the Democrats on the ground of bad faith; and that the anti-trust law, which bears Senator Sherman's name, was drafted by that able lawyer, ex-Senator Edmunds, of Vermont (a Republican), who had no doubt that its provisions could be enforced, and that Mr. Olney has not given the law a fair construction."

LET LABOR BEWARE OF BRYAN.

He is now attacking the Protective Tariff by his onslaught on the Trusts. He thus hopes to close our mills and reopen the soup houses.



BRYAN FAVORS FREE TRADE AND ATTACKS PROTECTION.

In one of Bryan's speeches in Congress, he said:

"I WANT TO STATE AS EMPHATICALLY AS WORDS CAN STATE THAT I CONSIDER IT AS FALSE IN ECONOMY AND VIOLENT IN POLICY TO ATTEMPT TO RAISE AT A HIGH PRICE IN THIS COUNTRY THAT WHICH WE CAN PURCHASE ABROAD AT A LOW PRICE IN EXCHANGE FOR THE PRODUCE OF OUR TOIL."

There are, Free Trade, pure and simple, and the repeal of all duties enacted to keep higher wages in this country than abroad.

Even more specific is the following from his speech in the House of Representatives on March 16, 1892 (Congressional Record, Vol. 122, page 2129):

"What I denounce is a protective tariff levied purely and solely for the purpose of protection. It is false economy and the most vicious political principle that has ever cursed this country. I am ready to stand by it anywhere, that a tariff levied, not to raise revenue, but to protect some particular industry, is wrong in principle and vicious in practice."

As an explanation why he could hold such sentiments, Bryan took as a text and motto for his free trade speech of January 13, 1894, the following from Proverbs (Congressional Record, Vol. 26, Part 1, page 219):

"BETTER IS LITTLE WITH RIGHTEOUSNESS THAN GREAT REVENGE WITHOUT RIGHT."

As American workmen must give up their high wages as not right, and come down to the foreign level in the name of religion. A man who takes this way may be sincere, but he is dangerous. Let workingmen beware of this fanatic, possessed, as he is, with the idea that the high wages of this country are not right and must be reduced in the name of religion. His opponents do not accuse him of that, but point to his words where he himself says it most explicitly.

Fanaticism is never so dangerous as when it gets to quoting religion.

LET LABOR BEWARE OF BRYAN.

He is now attacking the Protective Tariff by his onslaught on the Trusts. He thus hopes to close our mills and reopen the soup houses.

MANY STOCKHOLDERS IN TRUSTS ARE WOMEN.

Four of the largest corporations of Chicago, including the National Biscuit Company, the Glucose Sugar Refining Company, the American Steel and Wire Company and the American Linseed Company, have made public statements to show that they are indeed "trusts"—"trusts" administered in the interests of hundreds of people, who have invested their savings or small resources in such stock.

From about one-quarter to one-third of the total number of preferred stockholders in these companies are women.

Over one-half of the total number represent people of comparatively small financial resources, whose investments are fifty shares or under. Of these about one-half have investments of ten shares or under.

The following table is compiled from the books of these four corporations. It shows how largely the shares of large corporations are being held by small investors, especially women, who depend for their livelihood on the dividends from their investments. Thus:

National Am. Steel	Glucose American Biscuit and Wire	Sugar Ref. Linseed	American Steel and Wire	
Total number preferred stockholders	2,398	1,019	544	1,000
Number holding 50 shares or less	1,701	1,219	287	700
Number holding 10 shares or less	854	59	108	400
Women preferred stockholders	1,008	564	150	300

National Am. Steel Glucose American
Biscuit and Wire Sugar Ref. Linseed
American Steel and Wire

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All correspondence is welcome, especially by the names of the author, necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith the author's name and date, to have the letter and signature plain and distinct.

Mark Twain is at home, and the English can now have the pleasure of paying cable tolls on his jokes for awhile.

This country has absorbed the Swedish loan without an effort. Any other nation wanting money is invited to call.

The Boxer is said to be responsible for rise in the price of tea. Alas, the poor consumer is called upon to settle for everybody's doings.

Emerson's law of compensations still holds. While one end of the modern university sends out foot-ball players another end turns out surgeons.

Andrew Carnegie may be ambitious to be poor, but he always keeps enough money so that when he writes a book he can afford to have it published.

Four persons were killed in a political dispute in Porto Rico, which is not so bad considering the short time the Puerto Ricans have had to acquire practice.

One of the yellow papers refers to its cartoonist who gets a salary of about \$15,000 a year as a "poor man." It does not, however, go so far as to call him one of the plain people.

New South Wales, which has a surplus of over \$600,000 in its treasury, should be very careful that it does not import any American politicians along with its next cargo of American rails.

Professor Prater's theory of the perpetuity of matter through successive collisions of the planets is fanciful, but it has the negative merit that none of the professor's contemporaries is likely to live long enough to refute it.

Some industrious scientists are now proclaiming the earth is not round, but is larger on the equatorial line than around the poles. If these eminent men keep at work they will soon know the elementary facts taught in the geography for the last hundred years.

Foreign trade has picturesque features which greatly relieve its coldly commercial aspects. For example, in sending to Zanzibar a hundred thousand dollars' worth of kerosene oil last year the United States was doubtless trying to "light up" the dark continent. American locomotives are going to Africa in such number that the continent cannot much longer be called "slow." Ivory, an ancient source of Africa's wealth, is becoming so scarce that earnest efforts are now making to preserve the herds of elephants from wanton slaughter. What wonders modern commerce works!

The growth of population about the Great Lakes will be one of the important revelations of the present census. Six lake cities, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Milwaukee and Chicago, have added more than a million people since 1890, an increase of nearly forty per cent. The increase is directly related to the growth of commerce of the Great Lakes, which has doubled in the last five years. The tonnage capacity of vessels passing through the canal at Sault Ste. Marie is now half as large again as that of all the vessels which enter and leave the port of New York, and two and a half times as great as the tonnage which passes through the Suez Canal. The great lakes certainly cannot be called "a waste of water." They are teeming with life and usefulness.

Newspaper headlines largely eliminate articles. Will this affect our language so as to make it conform with Latin, which had no articles? The song says, "The Campbells are Coming," but the headline would say "Campbell Are Coming." It is evident that clearness is sacrificed in this case to brevity. But in many cases, articles can be eliminated without injuring the sense.

The headliner and the telegraph writer continually practise the art of cutting our articles. Will this habit gradually influence the majority to do without articles? And will the language be improved by such change? Our forefathers used to decline the article. With them it had gender and number as well as case. The feminine of "the" was "she" and the neuter "that." Long ago English-speaking people declined to decline "the" and "the" man and "the" woman have come to look alike, while the same article is made to serve for singular and plural. But the end of "the" is not yet. Possibly we shall always use an occasional article. The poets will certainly not give the article up willingly. What kind of poetry would "telegram and headline" English make?

Attempts to break the marriage bonds after they have been tied but a few hours have been very frequent of late. Especially have the very young married couples shown dissatisfaction with their new condition almost as soon as it has been assumed. In many of these cases, a longer trial might have developed the fact that the parties to the contract were well enough fitted for each other. He who can suggest a method by which hostages, so to speak, can be given to Cupid for the greater permanence of the marital relation will do a service to the race. One reader says that the engagement ring is such hostage. But it is usually of too little value. Besides, it is in the hands, or rather on the finger, of an interested person, and the man is without an hostage of any kind. There might be some sort of forfeit, placed in the custody of a third party, just as a wager is. Or the parties might be bound in some way, as those who quarrel are bound by a court to keep the peace. With a sufficient forfeit or penalty, young couples might be expected to wait until their minds were actually made up, instead of rushing into wedlock and then attempting to push out of it again at once.

A contributor to a popular magazine says there is need of a combined effort on the part of the public to discourage illiteracy and cleverness. Of late it has been the increasing fashion for guests at social dinners to offer so much

intellectual seasoning that it has become a nuisance to people of whole-some intellectual tastes, and there is a call for less spice and more flow of real soul. In other words, "the soul, for a while, at least, is below par. It has lost its savor, or, what is the same thing, the public has lost its relish. In fiction one has an excess of brilliant, witty conversation. It becomes pronounced in the extreme and the reader sighs for the refreshment of a single, homely, commonplace expression. When added to this, the conversation at social dinners is limited to humor

stories, well-prepared wit and quaint remarks, the whole soon becomes a bore and true for a respite. As the contributor truly says: "A monotony of the uncommon is more tiresome than a monotony of the commonplace." "Guides to Conduct at Social Dinners" is a book that one has no innate sense of the fitness of things. But those published of late have all accentuated the need of pleasure, vivacity and brilliancy. So faithfully have these blunts been carried out that the sincere conversation is now threatened with the banishment it deserves.

The ideal horse that can trot a mile in two minutes seems to be not far away. Every time a fraction of a second is knocked off from a trotter's time the two-minute-horse comes nearer. The Abbott, a 7-year-old gelding, trotted a mile in the unprecedented time of 2:23 1/2. The fastest previous time on any track was made in 1894 by Alexander, a 7-year-old young horse. The great trotters of the past made their best time when they were old, as the age of a horse is counted.

Flora Temple, Jay Eye See, Goldsmith Maid, and other queens and kings of the turf did not show their best speed until after they had reached ten or twelve years of age. The reason why trotting horses do not make their best time until ripe in years is obvious. A very fast trot is an artificial gait, any green horse, if pried to a fast trot, "breaks" and begins to gallop. The expert trainers of the fast trotters show their skill in teaching the horse to maintain the trotting gait without "breaking" into a running gait. The ablest teachers and the most teachable horses have accomplished this result. It is a gift in the teacher and in the scholar. The mind of the man must move in sympathetic accord with the receptive instinct of the horse. By this method the greatest results are produced. But it is a task of years for the trainer and the animal. That is why aged horses "aged" is a technical word meaning a horse out of its first youth—alone have made the fastest time on the trotting turf. A running gait is as natural to the horse as to all other animals making their greatest speed. Young horses run faster than old horses. The spirit of youth and ambition animates them. They do their best under their native impulses. They need no education to develop their highest capacity for achievement. If the Abbott should reach the age of ten or twelve years, and not be overtaken in the meantime, he might become the ideal two-minute horse. It must be remembered that few horses can run a mile in less than two minutes. The best racers have made their mile in about a minute and forty seconds. When we reflect how short a second of time is only the speed of a watch, we can appreciate the remarkable effect of animal culture in educating a horse to trot a mile in only a few seconds more than the fastest running horse has shown in speed.

MARKS, THE LAWYER.

Original of Harriet Beecher Stowe's Famous Character.

Judge Abraham Marks, the original of Harriet Beecher Stowe's character in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," is quite ill in St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn, at the age of 87. Judge Marks was hardly the man described by Mrs. Stowe in her famous book. Quite the reverse, in fact, for he was a warm friend of

Fifty Miles on Wrong Roads.

Leaving St. Louis at 8 o'clock in the morning, I spent the night at Davenport, eighty-five miles away. I ran 125 miles during the day, but lost fifty miles by going out of my way according to directions given me by persons of whom I asked information. I took luncheon at Staunton. Near Litchfield one of the tires was punctured, and I had a bad time until I reached Davenport. The

people had never seen an automobile, and my machine created a great deal of excitement. Men, women and children rushed out of the houses to look at the horseless carriage. I was surprised when I saw the astonishment with which the automobile was examined.

Even the horses were amazed, and many times I was compelled to stop my vehicle in order to prevent runaways. The dogs barked at me, but they fled in terror when the machine whizzed by them.

At Davenport I patched the punctured tire with rope and went on to Springfield. After leaving Davenport the roads were much improved for a long distance. In Springfield I had the tire mended, and then I decided to go on to Chicago. From Middletown to San Jose

the roads were good. At Peoria I

wheeled into deep sand as far as Chillicothe. Near Peoria I was compelled to get out and push my machine. From Chillicothe to Henry the roads were fine. The next morning I had a splendid drive to Seneca. I ran into a heavy storm at Mingo, and the trip for the remainder of the way into Chicago was through mud, in some places six inches deep.

Mr. French believes that before many

years the automobile will be as common

as the bicycle, and that the summer

trip on the horseless carriage will be

a popular and fashionable recreation.

Maps of the best routes will be indispensable, however, for the amount of misinformation that he gathered concerning routes, roads, distances, and towns was varied. He found sand

more of an obstacle than mud, and en- countered no difficulties in ascending steep hills. With the general use of the automobile will come an ideal condition for farmers, inasmuch as the popularity of the horseless carriage will compel more attention being paid to the smoothness of country roads.

HOW JELLY FISH EMIGRATE.

One Investigator Says They Climb Mountains and Cross Deserts.

The problem of how the jellyfish get into the dimpling sinks into insignificance beside that of the jellyfish, the crabs, and Lake Tanganyika; but J. E. S. Moore, who has just come back from Central Africa, believes he has discovered how the fish from the

water keep his neighbor hot by locking his door.

Norway a Healthy Country.

The only European country which has a lower death rate than England is Norway.

Many a man keeps his neighbor hot by locking his door.

LONG DRIVE ON AUTO.

TO CHICAGO FROM ST. LOUIS IN THIRTY-SIX HOURS.

Roads Were Rough and Routes Were Strange—Mud, Sand, and Many Turns Retarded Speed of Horseless Carriage—One Tire Punctured.

John L. French, of St. Louis, is the first man to make a trip from St. Louis to Chicago on an automobile. He made the distance of 450 miles in thirty-six hours, notwithstanding the fact that he encountered bad roads and was frequently retarded by following wrong directions. He traveled without a chart and did not try to choose the most direct route. He made the journey to prove that the horseless carriage could be used satisfactorily on the dirt roads of the country, and that it could be depended on to climb hills and to wheel through deep mud.

The automobile in which the long drive was made is of phaeton pattern and weighs 1,000 pounds. It consumed eighteen gallons of gasoline at a cost of

sea got into the lake in the middle of the continent.

Mr. Moore is one of the young men at the Royal College of Science, South Kensington, England. He was leader of an expedition largely subsidized by the Royal Geographical Society, and after a year's march of over 2,000 miles from Zanzibar to Uganda he has come back with hundreds of specimens and several important additions to the knowledge of Central Africa.

Mr. Moore and the twenty Ujiji boys who accompanied him lived on goats during the ascent and descent, driving the goats and killing them when food was wanted. The Ujiji boys were so struck with the phenomenon of ice that they tried to carry bits down to Ujiji. The tropical sun nearly boiled the ice on the way.

Between Tanganyika and Lake Albert Edward is a lake called Kivu. The best atlas published gives it as about one-tenth the size of Albert Edward.

Mr. Moore, who was accompanied by Malcolm Ferguson, an English geologist and geographer, found that Kivu is larger than Albert Edward. The north end of Tanganyika was found to be fifty miles westward of its ascribed position.

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the long, straight pales into the buildings.

POPULATION OF THE CAPITALS.

A Decrease, as at Albany, Since the Last Census Not the Rule.

The population of the capital cities of two States, New York and Nebraska, less at present, according to the census reports, than ten years ago. Albany's present population, 94,000, shows a decline of 7,720 compared with 1890, and Lincoln's present population, 40,000, shows a decline of 14,083. This fact has suggested that State capitals throughout the United States may have

SCHREIBER STOLE A FORTUNE.

Elizabethport Bank Clerk Stole \$40,000 to Please a Woman.

Elizabethport, N. J., furnishes a startling case of a young man who, fascinated by the glamour of the wild life in which women, wine and horses are the principal features, stole from his employer to meet the expenses of his fast living. William Schreiber, a bank clerk, became a fugitive from justice, his aged mother was placed at death's door as a result of the shock, and the directors of the bank where he was employed must make good the amount he stole—\$10,000. A reward of \$5,000 was offered for his capture.

Schreiber is 24 years old and entered the Elizabethport Bank a few years ago. His attentiveness to his duties speedily gained him a good position.

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